## THE TAY DISASTER.

PEOPLE SHOCKED BY THE CALAMITY. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACCIDENT STILL IN-VOLVED IN MYSTERY-A CRUEL EXAGGERATION.

profound sensation was caused in London by the news of the Tay disaster, which became the general subject of conversation. All the people in the train having been lost, the calamity is still largely shrouded in mystery. The public horror was increased by the first announcement that about 300 people were lost, which turned out to be an exaggeration.

LONDON PROFOUNDLY MOVED.

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST AWAKENED BY THE CALAM-HY-THE SENSATION-MONGERS AT WORK-CON-[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Dec. 30.-This is press-view day at the Grasvenor Gallery Winter Exhibition. Looking in there an hour ago, the first art critic I met began discoursing to me on the Tay Bridge disaster. The second followed suit, and wherever you saw a knot of two or three people together you heard that subject, and that only, discussed. As the journalist is not a very impressionable person, and as among journalists the writers on art are perhaps the most completely indifferent, as a rule, to all matters outside their own peculiar sphere, this may serve as a measure of the intensity public feeling on the calamity of Sunday night. It is so intense, and so universal, that it has overcome the aversion of the more select portion of the public to anything like a display of emotion, or of human interest in human affairs. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that all the talk of London has turned on this catastrophe; to the exclusion even of Tory jubilation over the unexpected success of Roberts in Afghanistan.

The papers publish seven or eight columns apiece

on the subject, but all their information comes from identical sources and much of it is conveyed in identical language. No one has yet told us how the accident happened, nor why it happened; except conjecturally. The awful mystery which envelopes the event is one cause of its terrible fascination. All that is really known can be very briefly said. The Sunday afternoon train from Edinburgh to Dundec entered the Tay bridge, two miles long, at the south end at 14 minutes past 7: The signalman saw it, and a friend of his, who was with him in the bex, saw it also, as it swept by. The signalman had no further cariosity in the matter. His companion, less familiar with railway phenomera, gazed after the retreating and doomed train. He saw the last of it; saw the rear lights as they disappeared; saw a shower of sparks, and then saw nothing. Other people, on the other side, are reported as having observed the shower of sparas. Nobody heard a sound from the train; no crash, not a single human shriek.

It was blowing a gale. So violent had been the weather during the afternoon that even at the mouth of the Tay, where a southwest wind strengthened into a hurricane, people had remarked upon its unusual fierceness. On such occasion, some body is sure to turn up with a prophecy after the event, and we hear to-day of prudent souls who had thought it too wild a night for a train to be safe on the bridge. In a different way, one of the railway clerks reports that several travellers as they bought their tickets asked him if he thought the train would get across. But this was meant as a joke, and taken as such. Among the number of these who are portentously wise after the event, there are two whose testimony is noticeable. The first, a pious citizen of Dendee, has contributed to the public press an elaborate narrative of his experience; noticeable, as I said, but noticeable only for its absurdities, its penny-a-lining rhetoric, its straining sensationalism, and its sanctimoniousness He told his wife he wondered if the train would attempt to cross on such a night. He watched the train as it moved on to the bridge from the opposite He saw "the comet-like burst of flery sparks," and "the long visible trail of the streak of fire till quenched in the waters below." And the effect of the tragedy upon the mind of this creature was to set him at work quarrying for adjectives description-by way of introduction and contrast to the horrors outside-of his domestic circle, where "the children had gathered round me for their usual Bible stories, and with an instinctive sense of fear nestled close to my side, as they heard the wild efforts of the blast to batter in the casement of the window." The London papers must be hard up for real news when they publish half a column of this rubbish: which would be more at home in the columns of their "penny dreadful" contemporaries.

Captain Scott's evidence deserves more serious consideration. He commands Her Majesty's training ship stationed a few hundred yards below the bridge near the Fife shore. He was watching the structure from the deck of his vessel, expecting, he says, every moment to see it give way, and never imagining that an attempt would be made to take a train across. His position was such that he could not see the train. But at a quarter past seven he suddenly observed a great gap in the bridge as if the central portion had collapsed. He heard no sound of falling ironwork nor any cry of distress, but a sea was running that no boat could then have lived in it, had he supposed there was any reason for launching one.

What had happened nobody knows. There are two theories. According to one the force of the wind had driven the latter portion of the train from he rails, and it had smote against the framework of the bridge with force enough to wrench some main girder from its connecting beams, and so the whole structure had fallen in pieces. According to the second, the force of the wind had been sufficient to sweep away bridge and train together; and this theory, I believe, is that which the engineerfur mind is disposed to accept. There have always been, I hear, people who shook their heads over the construction of the work. You have published, no doubt, a sufficient account of the bridge, and I will touch only on such points as are essential to this theory. There was too much cast iron in it, say some. Its extreme narrowness was one of its most striking features. From motives of economy, it was built to carry only a single line of rails; and its width did not exceed fifteen feet, while its height in the central portion above the water was 130 feet. I was told to-day that a great finn to whom the contract for the bridge was first profiered declined it on this very ground. They did not believe a bridge could be built of these as (two miles long by 15 feet broad and 130 feet high) which could be safe in such a situation. About the two shore ends they had no difficulty, but out of the two miles of the entire length the middle was the part where daugers of many kinds had to be guarded against. This central portion extended for 3,000 feet, and was composed of girders, forming 13 spans of 245 feet each and 27 feet in height above the piers on which they test. The rails were laid on the bottom of these central girders, and the sides formed a kind of lattice-work from the interlacing of the rods and beams; being purposely left open so that there should be less surface to offer resistance to the wind. Practically, these 3,000 feet of central structure formed a tunnel through which the train passed. But when the train passed the interstices left for the free rush of the wind were momentarily filled up the side of the bridge, for the length and height of

the train, became solid; the whole immeasurable

unequal to the stress of this terrible gale; and the whole mass, piers, girders, engine, carriages, and a hundred human beings, toppled over together into the furious flood beneath.

Not one human being escaped. It is this completeness of the catastrophe which makes it so tragic. Sudden it was, also; but railway disasters are always sudden. But here was a train out of which no one came alive, and no one had any more chance of coming out alive than if the earth had opened and swallowed it up. The speed was probably about twenty-five miles an hour. At the moment of the collapse the train was in an iron cage; and train and cage together were precipitated more than one hundred feet sheer down into a raging stream thirty feet deep. For a little while the people on the Dundce side who waited for the coming over of the train, and who know that something had happened because it did not come, fancied that the driver might have pulled up before the bridge went dawn. Two or three men started to walk over to see, but came back in a panic at the fury of the tempest. All they could make out was that part of the bridge was gone, but nobody | Ph knew positively that the train had gone with the bridge until some of the mail-bags had been washed ashere some miles away. The crowds who swarmed into the Dundee station on the first rumor of an accident—the husbands and wives, brothers and WHATME, notified has to say of the changesisters, relatives and friends of the passenger were kept for hours in suspense by what one paper calls the judicious silence of the railway officials; by what I should call the crael callousness common to the official mind on such occasions. So herce was the storin that all communication between the opposite shores was suspended. No steamer from Newport to Dundee, and the gale having Swamwas seen to go to not from Mr. B sice's resistant the Dundee, and the gale having dared leave port. By and by one came over abated, the Provost, the harbor-master, the railway people and some citizens of Dundee, embarked | livered. He says: on a voyage of discovery at about 10 o'clock. As they reached the bridge the moon came out, and by | 1 her light they first saw the ghastly rent in the bridge-3,000 feet cut clean out of it by the storm. A boat pulled through, but nothing could be seen of the wreck save a huge girder or two. The Tay had swallowed the whole, and down to this moment, two days afterward, but one bode has been came up again with the report that nothing can be seen of the wreched carriages, ear There are quicksands all about and it is doubtful whether anything will ever be seen, except the bits mater which are floating ashore from hour to hour.

the victims. There were no through passencers. It | throw he has been in was a local train. It was filled, moreover, mainly or wholly, with third-class passengers; persons in feet bewhose lives and formes the superior classes can be supposed to take, as a rule, but Mr. Walane White the review of green the can be supposed to take, as a rule, our a lukewarm interest. Yet I can only end as bythe teatoning went under their years of yet resident in Westirop, of tree possible to take, it is a toning went under their years of yet resident in Westirop, of tree possible to take. I began by saying that all London is aghast at this and attained to put more calamity. You see strangers stop each other in the stirets to ask for news. The papers come out with their meagre bulletins from hour to hour, and are left the chief era thing to tell. The Queen has telegraphed are the men ween to the Provost of Dundee that she is inex- eventie consultation resultly shocked, and feels most deeply for those who have lost friends and relations. The manager of the North British Railway and member nounced at first that the number of dead was 200 or 300. How the blunder happened is not known, but he has since said that the whole number will not exceed ninety; and he is heartily cursed for adding a needless horror to the story. Public indignation takes odd shapes sometimes. In consequence of the disaster, North British Railway stock fell 10 per cent. I heard more than one man say be wished it would fall 20; if only to pustsh them for exaggerating the number of killed. But these justly angry persons, it is perhaps needless to add, are not owners of North British stock. G. w. s.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN AGITATION.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1880. The Standard's Berlin despatch says the entire staff of the Governor-General of European Russia have been summoned to St. Petersburg to discuss the question of the reorganization of the police system. The Czar is profoundly dissatisfied with the present force. The Journal of Siberia, the only unofficial newspaper An article in the Golor recommends that the cession of Knida to China be only gradual, in order to avoid dis-orders on the frontier.

> FRANCO-AMERICAN INTERESTS. Panis, Jan. 11, 1880.

An article in the République Française de mands that a reasonable increase be made in the turn ave France from the loss of those markets in which he has hitherto held the first rank.

### A SPANISH LOAN PROPOSED. Madam, Jan. 11, 1889.

The Minister of the Colonies proposes to ask that a new loan be off sed to foreign fluanciers, the accels to bouse I to repay the Spanish and Colonial Bank the funds advanced to defray the expenses of put p n down the insurrection in Caba.

A HUNGARIAN EDITOR SHOT. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1880.

The Daily News's Peath dispatch reports that a duci has been fought by Baron Maythenyi and Herr Vernovay, a Member of Parliament and editor of a Hungarian political paper, in which the latter was mor tally wounded by a pistol-ball.

# MORE FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1880. The Standard's Vienna dispatch says fighting between the Albanians and Montenegrins has been in essant since the 8th inst. Both sides are receiving re-nforcements. Prince Nikita will shortly go to the sea

For other Foreign News see Fifth Page.

# COCK-FIGHTING STOPPED.

CLEVER POLICE WORK IN YONKERS-FOUR OFFI-CERS IN YONKERS ARREST EIGHTY-SEVEN MEN, CAPTURE FORTY-FIVE FIGHTING COCKS AND A COCKPIT-DISAPPOINTED BACKERS - SEPARATE COOPS FOR THE BIRDS.

Roundsmen McLoughlin and Quinn, assisted by Patroimen Stevenson and Wilcox, of the Yorkers Police force, yesterday morning captured eighty-seven prisoners, forty-five game cocks, a sectional cockpit and seales. Shortly after 2 a, m uformation reached the police station in that city that cock fight was in progress at a liquor saloon kept by Michael Kennedy in Nepperham-ave., a lonely spobout a mile distant. Roundsman McLoughlin, acc oanied by Roundsman Quinn and Patroimen Stevensor and Wilcox at once started for the scene, little dream ng that anything of the kind would be attempted so

On reaching the saloon of Kennedy, McLoughlin effected an entrance and was immediately followed by Quinn, while the patrolman named guarded the doors to prewent any of the inmates from escaping. The building is three stories high. The main or lower floor is occupied as a saloon, the second floor as a dwelling for Kennedy and his family, and the third floor, usually unoccupied, had been converted into a usually cockuit for the occasion. As McLonghim and Quinn were making their way upstairs to the third story several men came out and attempted to make their exit, but were prevented from doing so, and were ar rested. At the same time McLoughlin opened the dog of the room where the main was being fought and called out in a loud voice the names of about twenty policemen and gave them instructions to guard well all the doors and windows below, and otherwise ind: cated that he had a strong force at his command. The persons engaged in the main and the succ tators submitted to their detention in the room until re

Forty-five fine game-cocks, the pit and scales for weighing the birds were taken possession of by the officers. In the meantime Captain Mangin teleopened court in City Hall, and fined each of the eightyseven prisoners \$3, which they paid. Then they were discharged. The aggregate amount of the fines was

On being set free one of the persons most in-

## THE FRAUD IN MAINE.

THE BRIBERY TRICK.

THE MOTIVE OF THE CONSTRATORS—THE WHOLE

telle, Editor of The Banger Wing and Courier, has sent a dispatch to New-York corrections

members should turn back from the crime of stealing a State Government, for which purpose they had been franchisently cannot in. To construct this strong tendency among their followers who had some descence test, this game of backery was put up, it order to warm every Democrat who daried to be houst that he would be branched as a britischaker and destroyed in reputation if possible. When the whole of this conspiration of possible when the whole of this conspiration of possible when the whole of this conspiration of ex-Commissioner J. Q. Smith is described. "Not one irregularity was provided to purpose the constitution of the important public duties to which he had been assigned the remnants of his boars."

The long provides the important public duties to which he had been assigned the remnants of his boars."

The long provides the important public duties to which he had been assigned the remnants of his boars."

The following card from Wallace R. White will

The following card from Wallace R. White will be published to-morrow:

On Wednesday last, just before the Legislature was to be organized, two affiliants, sizued by thes. H. Swam and Moces Histriman respectively, appeared in the Halins Standard, stating that some person, as agent, had given them \$1,000 and to stay away from the Legislature Rumor connected my mane therewith. I did not see fit to reply to the statements or affiliavits, which did not have semblance enough of truth to give the hand of the person accused. This morning my name appeared for the first time in said paper. The statements contained in said paper, so fr as they concern ne, are offigred, paid or gave said Thomas B. Swam or Messe Harriman one dollar in manay, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing their action or votes, or for any other purpose whiteleyer. I make this general and unquisited deutal, and shall demand the fullest investigation at the proper time. No fair investigation, however, can be and before an unleafully examized Hone of Representatives, every one of whose members openly approves the conduct of Harriman and Swam, and glovy in their shame. It is a sud-spectacle in Maine to see sevent dive Democrats and Greenbackers rejoicing in a crime which, if securily committed, can be pointentiary. I object to be investigated to the excess frators of Swam and Harriman, We don't constitute furies in that way it Kennelee County.

Wallace R. White.

ligated by the co-cours, draining that way in Kennelse Count don't constitute Juries in that way in Kennelse Count Wallace R. White, Mr. White has been summoned to appear before the Bribery Committee of the House, but will reuse on the grounds stated above.

Lewis Barker, on behalf of his client, Ehenezer prou!, of Veazie, has attached the property of E. F. Pillsbury, of The Maine Standard, for libel. The charge against Mr. Pillsbury is based upon an arti-ele in his journal charging Mr. Sprout with bribery. Personal service will be made on Mr. Pillsbury to-morrow. The case will be tried in Penobscot

### PUSION PLANS. THREATESUD ARREST OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS IN

ORDER TO SECURE A QUORUM-ADMISSION OF CITY MEMBERS FORESHADOWED, Augusta, Me., Jan 11 .- It is hinted that the pro-

gramme of the Foremists will be to send the Sergeant-at-Arms from the House to arrest either Eugene Hale or Professor Young, or both, and bring them into the House, so as to form a quorum, It is now utterly impossible to obtain a quorum unless the presence of Republicans is secured; and that seems hardly possible, as the failure to secure a quorum thus far has more strongly intrene'isd the Kepublicans in their posttion. The Fasionists will exhaust every possible means legally to elect the Governor and Conneil. The election would be the signal for proceeding to business, which has been suspended entirely, such an election can be held, and how it would be regarded by General Chamberlain, now acting as Governor, is not known; but that it is contemplated is gathered from consultation with leading Fusionists and their remarks in the Senate.

The footnotes

gathered from consultation with leading Fusionists and their remarks in the Senate.

The feeling is quite general that members from the cities will be allowed soon to take seats. Major Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor, left for home on Saturday, but expects to return early next week. D. F. Davis remains on the ground.

On Saturday prominent fusionists applied to General Chamberlain for the discharge of the Augusta police in charge of the Saturday bate belief that the public property was not contained to General Chamberlain informed them that if the request was granted the would order two companies of nailitia to take their place. An order was written for two companies to come by the So'chek train, but the gentlemen who made the request changed their minds. men who made the request changed their minds, and the order was cancelled.

ASSUMES TO BE GOVERNOR. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.-President Lauson, of the Scente, has assumed the duties of Governor, The Argus will publish the following to-morrow:

To the Honorable Scoule: I have the honor to announce that, by a careful examination of the Coostintion, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, in view of the fact that he office of Governor has become vacant, it becomes my importative duty, as President of the Senate, in "exercise he office of Governor until another Governor is qualified."

If therefore, becomes my daily to inform your honorable body that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and in obedience to the imperative mandates of that instrument, I have assumed the office of Governor for the true hear. The structure is the constitution between the constitution is the constitution of the constitution of the constitution between the constitution is the constitution of the constitution wall—a wall of great height and narrow base
The leverage on the supporting columns
and braces was enormous; the strength
which sufficed for ordinary weather proved

tators submitted to their detention in the room until reinforcements from the police station arrived. Twentyinforcements from the police station arrived. Twentyinforcements from the police station, and
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GENERAL FISK'S CHARGES. NEGLECT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE, WRONGDOING,

AND APPARENT COLLUSION WITH AGENTS. The charges preferred against Mr. Hayt, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by General Fisk, accuse the Commissioner both of lack of official integrity and of neglect of duty. They state that the office is now filled by this Board, was dismissed from their service." "an incompetent, bad man," and declare that the Commissioner was absent so much, attending to his own private business, that among the Utes is declared to be traceable to his management of the service. A summary of the indictment by General Fisk is given

# A SKETCH OF THE ACCUSATIONS.

A LONG LIST OF CHARGES OF BAD ADMINISTRATION

muladaronisteation since he enter adapon his duties; and third, those which reflect upon his personal integrity during the latter period. It is understood through one of our honored members to the Comparity during the latter period. It is understood through chapter of diagrams hereinafter written. that the new attacks were read in the meeting which | General Fisk then goes into a detailed account of

here we note along the first when, in 1877, it perced resolutions commending his appropriate a commendation of the limits is a duly all the account of the finite states and the provided and that the Provident of the Fair d States, and to the country, to ask that the report of the finite states and the finite states and the finite states are commendated by the finite states and the finite states are consistent on the resolutions he resoluted and that the Provident be reported to make the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states and the finite states and the finite states are the finite of finite states. It is the finite states and the finite states are the finite states are the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite of finite states. It is the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite of finite states. It is the finite states are the finite of finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite states and the finite states are the finite states are the finite st

General Fisk proceeds to show that as Commis-It is understood that the information for the

found against Commissioner Smith or his subordinotes, but the Indian Office was plunged into a state of demoralization for months in a fruitles

necessary supplies; that he has "kept back and even destroyed latters which were written to agents prisoners. It is understood that the way is open

caused him to be "detained three months in close confinement at Camp Robinson, not more than sixty miles from a court of Justice, without opportunity of giving bail or of being heard in his own defence; thus arbitrarily punishing (in spite of the denunciation of the act as an outrage by the War Departs ment) a man who upon the presentation of the cvidence against him, was immediately discharged by

It is further alleged against the Commissioner that he has standered prominent efficials of the Department of the Interior by denouncing them as "incompetent and unworthy"; that he has treated the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners with contempt; that he has written falsehoods to members of Congress and others concerning the exmination of claims.

The Commissioner is als faccused of baying "published a deceitful statement respecting the quantity of rations issued to the Northern Chevenne Indians previous to their escape from the Indian Terri-

It is further charged that he has oppressed credit. ors of the Indian Bureau by suspending accounts which ravelved large sums because of a difference of opinion regarding some other petty account. Other abuses of creditors and unjust acts which injure the credit of the Government in making purchases are also alleged.

The following allegations respecting Commis

doner Hayt's delinquencies in regard to the affair of the Utes are of interest at this particular time; "His neglect to furnish the supplies due the White River Uses in the Fall and Winter of 1877 and 1878 laid the foundation for the discontent which eventuated in the bloody disturbances of 1879, The floor and provisions for the White River Utes remained in the warehouse at Rawlins month after month waiting transportation. The contractor whose duty if was to transport these sepplies was a

had man, who failed to meet his engagements,

"The Commissioner fulled to take other steps to have the Utes supplied. Letters and telegrams were cent to the Commissioner asking him to provide for the delivery of supplies to the Utes, but no favorable action followed. The starving Utes travelled the 200 miles between the Agency and Rawlins with their famishing families, and begged the railway agent for their own supplies there in store, The Commissioner was telegraphed the situation, but his private business kept him in New York. No response was made. The Utes were permitted to starve, the flour to rot in the warehouse, and the unplies generally to eat up their value in storage charges, while the Commissioner spent an occasiona day in Washington, but then oblivious to the cry of the famishing Indians in Colorado.

"He failed to see that the Utes received the moneys due them under the Brunot compact, and this neglect increased the discontent and roused the spirit of retallation and resistance in the Utes." Mr. Hayt is also accused of having retained in office as interpreter at an Indian Agency a man of

THE CONDUCT OF MR. HAYT. of the Interior), notwithstanding the fact that his THE LABORS OF CONGRESS. vicious conduct in regard to Indian girls, whom he enticed to lead an abandoned life, was fully made known to the Commissioner by members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Another accusation against the Commissioner is that he has ignored the action of the Beard "by reommending and securing employment in the Indian Warehouse in New-York a person who, for decidedly irregular practices while in the employ of It is asserted, too, that Commissioner Hayt

"treated with utter contempt and ridicale the trusted agent of this Board, who was formerly one the public service suffered. The outbreak of its honored members, and whose report upon the Missouri River Agencies was the most careful and thorough we have ever received, because of Commissioner Stabbins's unfavorable report on the administration and conduct of Indian Inspector Hammond." Mr. Stebbins accused Inspector Hammond of many gross irregularities, indiscretions and immoralities, which are enumerated by General Fisk, who continues: "When IND LACK OF PERSONAL INTEGRITY.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The accusations brought against Commissioner Hayt by General Fisk, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, may be divided into three classes: First, those which relate to the character of Mr. Hayt for personal integrity before and at the time has remainded. tegrity before and at the time he was appointed time, nearly two years since, as was the unanimously ounnissioner; second, those which accuse him of expressed wish of this Board, communicated

"! Yest begin be siving that in his belief printed in The Thinexe, except the following paraaffile of County-Sener of Indian Affairs is now all of by an theoreteen, lead man," whose adminthe appropriated good citizens, and that the promised by Inspector Hammond for a considera-

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS ON THE PART OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR-A PLAN OF

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Secretary of the Interior hastaken extraordinary precautions (oprevent any communication between Chief Onray and his dozen Ute companions and the outside world in Washington. What he expects to gain by this course is not yet clear, and by what right he does so is still less apparent. The Utes

for a peaceful solution of the Ute difficulties which will be satisfactory to a majority of the Indians as well as to the white people of Colorado. The plan is said to include two distinct propositions, First—The Southern Utb under Ouray, who

A general press dispatch from Washington says: The Use delegation arrived in this city this morn ing. Their names are Ouray, Chepeta, his squaw, Wash, Alnandra, Golata, Joenicks, Sieble, Jack, Iowdiock, Unea Sam, Augustin and Tappaquanta. Ourny and Golatz are the most respectable facis I have gathered, and which show a remarkable looking men of the party. W. H. Derry accompanies them as interpreter. They were met at the station in a short time prices will begin to decline. two employes of the Indian Bureau, was corted them to their quarters at the Tremon House, and have kept strict watch upon House, and have kept strict watch upon them during the day. The hotel has been besieged all day by crowds of curious people anxhous to see the bamons Ouray and his fellows; but all were disappointed, as he interior Department had given strict orders that they should not be allowed to tilk to any one previous to the council at the Department. They remained in their rooms all day, secretary Scharz stated this evening that he had not yet decided upon the programme to be followed in their examination, as he is awaiting the arrival of General Adams, who is expected to reach this city to-morrow evening.

### vening. AN INQUIRY BY MR. TIBBLES. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It seems to me that every honest man in America should feel it his duty to denounce the dest outrage upon the Utes by the Secretary of the Interior, in refusing them the right to get their side of the toy before the American people, by placing them in der grand and excluding all members of the press. For months their exercises have buf tree use of every avenu-of information to the people. Simple justice decard

New-York, Jan. 10, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A MIN'NG ASSESSMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 11.—The Mexican has levied assessment of \$2 per share.

an assessment of \$2 per share.

STORES SHATTERED.

SCHANTON, Penn., Jan. II.—The Oxford Mine, in Hyde Park, Penn., eaved In hast night, bodir exactering the brick stores owned by Thomas Menichola and John O'Hara.

AN "OLD DEFINDIR" BURIED.

BAITIMORE, Jan. II.—The funeral of Colonel Nicholas Brower, the "Old Defeader," took place this afternoon from atsemb emple. There was a long Masome and military procession.

THACKELYO.

military procession.

TRACKING A MURDERER,

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 11.—The murderer of
City Marshai Metaity, of Lake Providence, has been heart
from in Sharsay County. He is bully wounded in the shoulder, and is being tracked by the officers.

der, and is being tracked by the officers.

WEST INDIAN TRAFFIC.

St. GRORGE, Bernonda, Jan. 7.—The new contract hetiscent the Imperial Government and a British stemrship company went into effect on the 1st inst, and Kingston, Jamaica, is now the terminus of the West Indian route.

Jamaica, is now the fermions of the voice many to the STHE SCHOONER MADE HA SINKS.

St. Johns, N. B., Jan, 11.—The scheener Madeira, hetereroperted ashere on Grand Manen, and subsequently towed off, sank Friday, while indivery between that island and the American shore. Her crew were resented with difficulty.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Jan, 11.—Decker Coykendall, a farmer, mearthed a den of snakes recently, and took from

a farmer, uncarthed a den of snakes recently, and took from it in a torpid condition seventy six black snakes and twelve milk snakes. Some of the black snakes necessived over six feet in length and weighed three and four pounds. THE SIRIUS GOING HOME.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11—The British war ship Sirius paid off. She brought forty-cight men who were engaged from this city to go to Bernalda and work on a floating duck. The most of the men returned home on account of ill health.

Ane most of the men returned home on account of a floating dock.

A LAWYER CHOKED TO DEATH.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 11.—Capitatu C. S. Pierce, a young lawyer et this city who was formely cists of the Court, was choked to death at dinner to day by a large piece of meat which he attempted to awallow. A bettle of brandy was found in his pocket, and it is supposed that he had been drinking. vile character (who used his entire influence among the Indians to thwart the wishes of the Secretary

FINANCE, THE MAILS, PUBLIC HEALTH. INVESTIGATION OF THE STAR BOUTE SERVICE-IM-

PORTATION OF GOLD-THE THREE AND A HALP PER CENT REFUNDING BILL-REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF BEALTH.

Postmaster-General Key and the Second Assistant Postmaster-General express the utmost willingness to have the Star Route Service thoroughly investigated. A prominent official of Washington believes that the importation of gold will continue for a long time, and that the balance of trade will remain in favor of the United States. Mr. Wood's three and a half per cent refunding bill will be introduced in the House to-day. The report of the National Board of Health is prepared, with recommendations to Congress. There is much discussion "Jinong Congressmen as to the proper division of work among the House Committees.

MAIL SERVICE TO SMALL PLACES. POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY IN FAVOR OF A SPEEDY INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER OF THE STAR

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- Postmaster-General Key has said to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that he welcomed the investigation into the Star Route Service, and wishes it may be proceeded with rapidly. The Department is now in doubt whether the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian States and the Heard of Commissioners at middle secretary and the Heard of Commissioners at middle secretary and the Heard of Commissioners at mod were engaged. The details of this speculation in which he asserts that both Commissioners at mod were engaged. The details of this speculation in the Arizona arizing against a detailed account to the Arizona arizing against a detail of the Arizona arizing again to continue the service upon its present basis, or brought out. The books of the Department are open to the inspection of any one, and have always

"Two antagonistic principles have been at work," continued the Postmaster General, "one the economic, or I suppose I may call it, the Democratic

career there had been no breath of suspicion, until the should have an opportunity to vanisheast himself.

There was absolutely nothing proved against Mr. Frest. He received the honorable discharge of the court, the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney speaking words of symmetry of symmetry. ing words of sympathy for the falsely accused I thought all this was right and I think so yet. We inaugurated, as the basis of a general plan of im-General Fisk proceeds to show that as Commissioner Mr. Havt has "failed atterly to demonstrate the rare qualifications of energy, business capacity and integrity" with the possession of which the Beard had credited him. On the contrary, it is nessected that, since his appointment, Mr. Hayt has devoted this chief energies to his private affairs; that he has given to the public only a moiety of his time; and that "his bost energies have been devoted to the same and the s preparing a statement, to be read to the sub-comnotee which will meet to-morrow to investigate his management of the Star Route service. In it he expects to disprove certain reports recently made in some of the newspapers of he country. He says he will so clearly and emphatically answer the accusations as to make the authors asnamed of themselves.

### HOPEFUL FINANCIAL VIEWS. THE BALANCE OF TRADE LIKELY TO REMAIN IN FAVOR OF THIS COUNTRY A LONG TIME-THE TREASURY AS A SAVINGS INSTITUTION. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A TRIBUNE correspondent and a conversation recently with a prominent official who is a careful student of financial subjects, and whose opinious regarding them are everywhere highly respected. Some of the points he made are of interest, although he preferred that if took no part in the recent outbreak, are they were printed at all it should be imperson-to reiniquish their present reservation and accept a tract of land in the Grand River Valley, abroad, and its effect upon prices in this accept a tract of land in the Grand River Valley, together with extensive hunting privileges. As this latter tract is supposed to contain no mineral deposits or other advantages to attract the whites, it is thought that the peaceful Utes will be able to occury it unimoissed for some time at least.

Second—The White River Utes, having by their hostile attribute and proceedings forfeited their rights mader the Branot compact, are to be removed to the Unitah Reservation in Utah, with or without their consent. Chief Ouray is said to favor the above plan, and to be further willing to cupage, after it has been carried into effect, to hunt down and kill or explair of the marderers of Mr. Mecker and his employees. abroad and its effect upon prices in this ported goods and a good country to export from.

"I have also been disappointed," he continued, "as to the effect of this great tuflux of gold upon prices here. I thought that prices would continue to advance rapidly while the shipments continued, and for some time after they had ceased; but from facts I have gathered, and which show a remerkable

This gentleman, on being asked his opinion of Mr. Wood's scheme to refund the bonds which mature next year in 312 per cents, said: "Well, I am not certain that Mr. Wood is not right. At any rate I think in the next refunding law provision should be made for a 312 per cent as well as for a 4 per cent bond. It is my belief," he continued, "that the Secretary of the Treasury might, inside of two years, get into the Treasury not less than \$200,000,000 on which he need not pay more than 2 per cent interest. My plan would be to authorize him to receive deposits from anybody in amounts from one dellar up. These deposits should be credited on the books of the Treasury to the different depositors. They should be subject to withdrawal at any time by the depositors on compilance with certain forms, and no interest should be allowed on any sum that had been on deposit less than three months. Interest on deposits should be paid quarferly at the rate of 2 per cent a When the amount of deposits reached say \$150,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to redeem 5 or 6 per cent bonds to that amount, and to replace them with 4 per cents. I have no doubt but that the Governent could get all the money it might need in this

"The savings deposited in banks in this country aggregate about \$800,000,000, all, or nearly all, in he Northeastern States; but the people of those States are not the only peop'e who have savings. In Illinois, for example, wealth has been, and is, rapidly accumulating, and a multitude of persons have savings which they would like to deposit n a safe place. If a man there could go to a money order post office and get an order for \$5, \$10 or \$20 in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, thousands would jump at the chance. They would be certain of the safety of their money, and they care more for that than they do for a high rate of interest."

Several years ago a plan ilke that outlined above was considered and discussed by the House Committee of Ways and Means. It was unanimously agreed to by a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Sayler, Robbins and Burchard, and finally, after considerable discussion, was favorably reported by the full committee and pinced on the House calendar. The bill was not reached at that session of Congress, and at the beginning of the next session it gave way to the proposed bill to issue the \$10 certificates which were sold last year. The opposition to the bill in the Committee of Ways and Means came chiefly from Eastern members, whose constituents were largely interested in sayings banks, and from one or two Bourbon Democrats on the committee, who thought that the measure smacked of "centralization." One of these gentlemen is reported frankly to have said: "If this bill bocomes a law it will the the people of agreed to by a sub-committee consisting of Repre-